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COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTERS on business m ust be addressed to the publisher, *Post-paid.*

The following article from the Cincinnati Chronicle, bears upon it the impress of poetic inspiration. It shows how easy the pencil of genius can hallow the most trifling subject.—The pen of no ordinary mind could have imparted to a *linen rag* the playful dignity which Mrs Sigourney has thrown around it: There will be few objections to literary ladies, if their "shreds of linen" always receive so beautiful an apotheosis —Jour. of Com.

TO A SHRED OF LINEN.

Would they swept cleaner!—
Here's a littering shred
Of linen left behind—a vile reproach
To all good housewifery Right glad am I,
That no neat lady, trained in ancient times
Of pudding making and of sample work,
And speckless sanctity of household care,
Hath happened here to spy thee. She no doubt,
When looking through her spectacles, would say
"This comes of reading books"—or some spruce beau,
Essenced and lily-handed, had he chanced
To see thy sligh superficies, 'twould be,
"This comes of writing poetry." Well—well—
Come forth offender!—hast thou aught to say?
Canst thou by merry thought, or quaint conceit
Repay this risk, that I have run for thee?
———Begin at alpha, and resolf thyself
Into thine elements. I see the stalk
And bright blue flower of flax, which erst o'erspread
That fertile land, where mighty Moses stretched
His rod miraculous. I see thy bloom
Tinging, tho' scanty, these New England vales.
But, lo! the sturdy farmer lifts his brake
To crush thy bones, sapitying—and his wife,
With kerchiefed head and eyes brimfull of dust,
Thy furious nerves, with hatchel tooth divides.

———I hear a voice of music—and behold,
The roddy dame I singing at her wheel,
While by her side the rustic lover sits.
Perchance, his shrewd eye secretly doth count
The rows of skeins, which hanging on the wall
Increaseth, day by day. Perchance his thought,
For men have deeper minds than women—sure!
Is calculating what a thrifty wife
The maid will make, and how his dairy shelves
Shall groan beneath the weight of golden cheese,
Made by her dexterous hand—while many a keg,
And pot of butter to the market borne,
May, in exchange, on his back appear,
In new Thanksgiving coats.

Fain would I ask,
My own New England, for thy once loved wheel,
By soft and piano, quite displaced—
Why dost thou banish from my parlor hearth
That old Hygeian harp, whose magic ruled
Dyspepsia, as the minstrel shepherd's skill
Exorcised Saul's unrest? There was no need
In those good times of twin Calisthenics,
And there was less of giddiness and far more
Of home born, heart-left content, rooted strong
In industry, and bearing such rare fruit,
As wealth might never purchase.

But come back
Thou shred of linen. I did let the drop
In my haranguo—as wiser ones have lost
The thread of their discourse. What was thy lot
When the rough battery of the loom had stretched
And knit thy sinews, and the chemist sun
Thy brown complexion bleached.

Methinks I seen
Some idiosyncrasy, that marks thee out
A defunct pillow-case. Did the trim guest
To the best chamber ushered, e'er admire
The snowy whiteness of thy freshened youth,
Feeding thy vanity!—or some sweet babe
Pour its pure dream of innocence on thee?
Say, hast thou listened to the sick one's moan,
When there was none to comfort?—or shrunk back
From the dire tossing of the proud man's brow?
Or gathered from young beauty's restless sigh,
A tale of untold love?

Still, close and mute!—
Wilt tell no secrets, ha? Well then, go down
With all thy cherished hoard of curious lore
In majesty and mystery, go down
Into the paper mill, and from its jaws
Stainless and smooth, emerge. Happy shall be
The renovation, if on thy fair page
Wisdom and truth, their hallowed lineaments
Trace for posterity. So shall thine end
Be better than thy birth, and worthier hard
Thine apotheosis innocent thine. L. H. S.

[From the Portland Transcript.]

MAKING ONE'S SELF GREAT.

There is an old Italian or Spanish proverb —"it is more noble to make yourself great than to be born so." The question arises, how can one make himself great? This we propose to answer—and our remarks will, perhaps, be rather discursive. Some there are who imagine they *inherit* greatness.—They pride themselves on their birth—with a great deal of conceit, they pretend that the blood which flows through their veins is superior to that which circulates through men of humbler birth. They have an ancestral pride, and delight to point out a long list of distinguished names from whom they boast descent. They forget that though the root of the tree may be sound the branches at the same time may be unhealthy. They remind me very much of certain vegetables in their growth—potatoes for instance—the only truly valuable part of which is under ground.—Others pride themselves on their wealth. But is wealth an evidence of greatness? There is an old saying, that a fool will grow rich while a wise man starves. I am well aware that the two aristocracies which bear the most powerful sway among men are those of birth and wealth. But there is still another which soars infinitely above either—I mean the aristocracy of mind. To claim fellowship with this we are not dependent on the accident of birth or fortune.—All may find admittance to it. The humblest individual may soar to its highest privileges.

Every man in this country must be the architect of his own greatness. We have, thank heaven, no hereditary titles—no nominal honors which may be transmitted from father to son, generation after generation. If an American would be great he must *make* himself so—and he must lay the foundation, broad and deep, in his youth. Let the young man resolve to *be something*—let him fix his aim high, and let him press forward with a determination to turn neither to the right nor the left, and he will seldom fail of reaching the mark. He must not sit still and merely desire distinction. He must be up and doing. Action—determined, resolute action will only ensure the prize. The farmer might as well lean upon his fence and wish his crops would grow. He must go to work—break up the soil and scatter the seed, if he would realize a harvest.

If a young man would rise in the world, he must lay down certain principles and never deviate from them. The moral and intellectual, as well as the natural world are governed by certain laws, which must be obeyed or evil will ensue. The man who disregards his diet —who eats hurtful food and swallows poisonous drinks, will certainly bring disease upon his body. So he who indulges his vicious appetites who gives loose to his evil propensities, and allows passions to triumph over reason, will assuredly bring disease upon his moral nature.—So, too, with the mind. If he administers to it improper aliment—if he neglects it and suffers it to lie dormant, or if he exercises it only on frivolous and unprofitable subjects, he dims the light within him—his intellect becomes diseased. There is a dissipation of the mind as well as of the body, and both are brought on by improper treatment—both are caused by a violation of the laws that govern them. The young man must see too it that these laws are sacredly observed, or he will strive in vain for greatness.

He must also enter into that most difficult of all studies—a *study of himself.* He must gage his own character—become acquainted with his own capacities. He must look over the frame work of his mind and discover its weak parts, and then apply himself to build up and strengthen them. The proper study of mankind is man, says the poet, and to know one's self is said to be the work of a life. But commence early—for this is what makes the work so difficult—men commence too late—begin in youth to study the volume within, and I apprehend the task will not prove so laborious. Studious habits, therefore, is what we should aim at.

System is an important auxiliary to greatness. No man can become distinguished without it. The mind, like a library, should be so arranged, that when a particular subject is brought up, we should know where to go for arguments to support, or principles to elucidate it. A habit of systemizing our thoughts is all-important. Some there are, whose minds—to use a homely though forcible illustration—seem like an old rag bag. They are filled with shreds and patches—little tit-bits of knowledge —picked up—nobody knows how or where,and all huddled together in the most delightful confusion. Such men never do more than glance at a subject. They may talk long and flippantly and, perhaps, beautifully —but it will be only an out-pouring of senseless words—a mass of roses without stems. How many complain of not being able to express themselves on different subjects—they cannot fathom them—the moment they attempt to contemplate them, their thoughts become confused and a sort of chaos reigns within.—Why is this? Simply because they have no system to their thoughts The rudder of the mind wanted, the bark is tossed upon a broken sea without control.

A well-disciplined judgement is an essential element of greatness. There are a great many *talkers* but few *thinkers* in the world. A good judgement requires great depth of thought. We should acquire the habit of looking into things —their relations and bearings; we should weigh well and examine carefully before we decide. Many young men are too prone to skim over the surface of subjects,like swallows, instead of diving into them, and seeing what they can ksh up. A well-disciplined judgment admits of no conclusions unless drawn from well-grounded premises. It establishes a character for prompt and just decisions—a most important desideratum for the young man.

Independence is an important requisite. A young man, if he hopes to be anything, must learn to think for himself. Too often, through indolence or indifference, we allow others to think for us. We make ourselve mere tunnels for others opinions. Instead of striking boldly out into the broad ocean—self-navigators—we hug the shore and are whirled about by every eddy, or are borne hither and thither by every changing tide. If men would do more of their own thinking, they would not so often be the prey of wily demagogues, who twist and turn them like so many puppets. True independence does not consist, however, in adopting a set of opinions and tenaciously adhering to them, whether erroneous or not. This would be down-right obstinacy. Many there are who hesitate to change their views, through fear of being thought fickle, or of involving their independence. Now, the truth is, so long as they hold to doctrines, when their own good sense teaches them they are untenable, it is the greatest proof of their want of this virtue.

We have been speaking more particularly of mental independence. But there is a *moral* independence, to attain which should be an object of paramount consideration to us all. How many a one has been ruined for want of it! It consists in resisting temptations—in frowning upon vice, in whatever shape it appears—in adhering to the right and shunning the wrong—in spite of persuasions—scoffs, or ridicule. How many of us have been led into courses of conduct contrary to the dictates of conscience—acts which, left to ourselves, we would not have committed—merely because we were afraid of appearing singular—of provoking the ridicule of our companions! Had we been truly independent, we should have scorned their sneers, nor swerved a step from the line of duty. We are frequently placed in situations where our moral courage, or independence, is put to the test. It is often obliged to combat pride—perjudice—that spider of the mind, as it has been very aptly styled—passions —a fearful array of powerful foes:—how successfully the war is carried on each heart can testify.

Perhaps the greatest stumbling block in a young man's path is a want of confidence. After all that has been said of the vanity of man, the great majority of them, I am inclined to believe, do not think half well enough of themselve. How many a young man, who possesses talents of a high order, is kept in the back ground merely through fear! It is to this want of confidence that I ascribe the little apparent interest taken in our Clubs and Lyceums.—When I have urged young men to join with us in the furtherance of these objects, they have frequently turned me off with a 'what can I do?' Truly nothing, I might tell them, unless you *try.* The flint or the steel will not send out fire of themselves—they must be brought in collision to light up the spark. So mind must be brought to act on mind, if we would see them shine forth. "What can I do?" Every thing that has been done, perhaps, if you will but try. Throw aside your fears, —bend yourself to the task—give your mind a chance to test its strength— rub off its rust, and do not allow that often used opiate "*I can't,*" to lull your faculties to sleep. No man knows his own powers—never will know them until he brings them into action. Bonaparte would never have made play-things of crowns, and brought their wearers kneeling at his feet, if, when a young ensign, he had given way to "*I can't.* Our fathers of the Revolution would never have achieved their glorious work, if they had at the first onset folded their arms with a "*we can't!*" As with great affairs so with small. The rule applies with equal force to each. God has placed within each of us a harp of many strings. We have but boldly to sweep its chords to wake its slumbering music — boldly to smite the rock, and the imprisoned waters will gush forth.

I lay down the proposition, that every young man is morally bound to make himself *great,* in the sense in which I use the word. We owe the world the benefit of our example and influence. There is no period in life—not excepting our childhood even—in which we do not exert an influence. The boy engaged in his sports, helps to mould the character of his young associates. They catch from him some traits which cling to them through life. And this influence grows with his growth and strengthens with his strength. Nor is there any situation in life—however humble or obscure, in which we do not exert an influence on our fellow-men.—This influence may not be perceived, nor even suspected, yet its existence cannot be doubted. We are beacon-lights to each other. And tho' like lights that blaze along our coast, guiding the ocean-wanderer along his way, some may shine brighter and burn with a steadier flame than others, yet who can doubt, that, by the feeblest light, some one or more is shaping his course. In view of this, what important responsibilities rest on every young man—how necessary that he should at all times set a good example! To ensure this he should have *self-respect,* and this respect should be founded on that principle, which forbids any action, the tendency of which is hurtful—that shrinks from even the semblence of evil.

The command, *Respect thyself,* is founded in wisdom. Self-respect is the young man's jewel—a pearl of inestimable price; and so long as he retains it, so long will he have the respect of others; that lost—then is he 'poor indeed.' I am, I believe, safe in saying, that there never was yet the young man, who has fallen a victime to vice, and who has received the merited scorn of the world, who did not first find the sentence of his condemnation registered in his own breast. When all the world looked kindly upon him and pronounced him virtuous —when as yet no overt act had fastened a stigma upon his good name, yet the still small voice within had pronounced judgment upon him—had declared him guilty—and from that moment his self-respect had given way. The barrier once thrown down, he openly indulged his vicious propensities, which drew the attention of the world to his conduct, and thus he received the brand of shame.

But we are not only bound to strive for moral greatness—we should also strive for mental greatness. We read in the word of God the fate of him who neglected to employ the talent entrusted to him. We were not endowed with capacities susceptible of improvement only to suffer them to run to waste. Why were minds bestowed upon us, unless it were to enable us to rise in the scale of being, step by step, from one degree of perfection unto another? We are but a small remove from the brute, if we keep that immortal gem, the mind, forever buried from sight—for then it would be as worthless as "a jewel in a swine's snout." It was not given us a plaything—a mere toy to be tossed about for amusement—how many use it as such! but as a brilliant—encrusted it may be with the impurities of earth—to be wrought upon and polished, until it shall reflect back—feebly perhaps, yet in some measure truly—the glorious light of its divine origin! [ED.

THE CAPITOL. We should like to give the reader an idea of Pennsylvania Avenue, the Capitol, and the manner of proceeding with business in both branches of Congress. This Avenue is the centre, and in fact the substance, of Washington. It runs more than a mile in a direct line level, and broad, with extensive ranges of brick bulidings on both sides, most of them occupied as stores and boarding houses. At the southern extremity, the 'White House' is situated, and on a gentle elevation, at the other end, the Capitol rears its lofty dome. It occupies nearly two acres of ground, and faces the Avenue, so that from its terraces and windows, the eye runs its whole length at a glance. Having reached the outer enclosure of the grounds which surround the Capitol, let us pass in through the great gate, and up a broad stone flagging, ascending three flights of stone steps before reaching the edifice. The beautiful green terraces which break the descent in front of the building, are ornamented with various kinds of shade trees, contrasting richly with the white stone of which the capitol is constructed. Having reached the great entrance, and passed up a flight of stairs, the spectator suddenly finds himself in the Rotunda! The magnificence and extent of this apartment—the lofty ceilings and splendid dome, and rich historical paintings, which occupy some of the pannels, all fill the mind instantly with admiration and delight! Then the many beautiful specimens of statuary, illustrating prominent historical incidents, which fill niches over the doors and a large bronze statue of Jefferson, on a marble pedestal in the centre of the Rotunda, each and all catch the eye, and add to the amount of pleasureable emotions the spectator feels on entering the Rotunda. The left wing of the Capitol, as the spectator approaches it, is occupied by the Senate Chamber and Supreme Court Room. The right wing is filled mainly by the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the various rooms connected with its operations. Passing on from the Rotunda, the spectator finds himself in the lobby, which surrounds the circular part of the hall, and by entering at any of the various doors, he is at once dazzled by a 'blaze of glory.' The beauty and splendor of the Representatives' Hall, is not excelled, it is believed, in the world. The form of it is a half circle, with the Speaker's chair in the centre of the pheripbery or arch. The desks of the members radiate from that point, and cover nearly the whole floor of the Hall.—They are constructed of mahogany, each desk having attached to it a stuffed hair cloth arm chair. The Hall is lighted principally from a sky light in the beautifully arched ceiling. This is supported by twenty-eight lofty and splendid marble pillars, in the rear of which are the galleries for the spectators. The Speaker's superb chair has a fine elevation, with a circular desk in front, for the Clerks of the House. In the rear of the chair, beautiful crimson drapery is suspended and above these decorations, a large marble figure of father 'Time' is seen pointing his significant finger to the waning hours of the clock beneath him.

The House is usually called to order by the Speaker at 11 o'clock. Previous to this hour, the members are occupied in the Committee Rooms, and half an hour before eleven the great Hall is still and deserted, except by curious strangers or the officers of the House, and the errand boys engaged in distributing reports and documents among the desks of the members. Very soon a Representative will drop in, with his papers and letters just taken from the Post Office, kept in the Lobby of the House, and then another will follow, and when the hour of eleven arrives, there may be fifty or a hundred members present. A quorum is seldom if ever in attendance when the House is called to order. The Chaplain enters the Hall, the Speaker ascends to his chair, raps upon his desk with an ivory mallet, and in a loud tone exclaims, the House will come to order.' He then steps down, the Chaplain occupies his place and puts up a brief petition in behalf of the members and their deliberations. The members in the meanwhile, are entering on all sides, some rise in their seats, others continue their vocations of reading and writing, and when the prayer is over, the bustle, and hum, and noise commences. The clerk reads over the records of the preceding day in rapid tones, but the noise is such his voice can hardly be heard, and nobody seems to care about hearing. Precisely at the time when the two branches are called to order, a flag on each wing of the Capitol is raised, where they float until the House or Senate adjourn. A glance from any section of the city at this edifice, will indicate when either branch is in session or when both or either of them adjourn. They usually dissolve at three o'clock, but sometimes when important questions are up for discussion, the flags are seen floating amid the dimness of twilight, and more than once last winter were the Stars and Stripes seen gaily fluttering in the mild radiance of the cold moon-beams.—[Northampton Courier.]

How to break ill news. A receipt for this purpose published in a London miscellany some years ago, is contained in the following dialogue, the scene of which is laid in Oxford, where a family steward enters to a collegian:

Col. Ah, Jarvis, how are all things at home?

Stew. Very bad your honor. Magpie's dead.

Col. Poor Mag! how came she to die?

Stew. Over-ate herself, sir.

Col. Greedy wretch! What did she get she liked so well?

Stew. She died of eating horseflesh—

Col. Horseflesh! How came she by so much horseflesh?

Stew. All your father's horses, sir—

Col. My father's horses! what! are they dead? How came they to die?

Stew. Over-work, sir—carrying so much water to put out the fire.

Col. Fire?—what fire?

Stew. Your father's house, sir, is burned down.

Col. My father's house! how came it burned?

Stew. I fancy, sir, it was the torches—

Col. What torches?

Stew. At my lady's funeral!

Col. My mother dead?

Stew. Ah, poor lady! she never looked up after it.

Col. After what?

Stew. After your father's death—

Col. My father dead too?

Stew. Ah! poor man, he never recovered it.

Col. What! more miseries—more distress?

Stew. Alas, sir, his banker failed, and you have not a shilling in the world—so I thought you would like to hear the news, and therefore made bold to come and tell it to you!

Spain.—Letters and papers from Madrid to the 13th have come to hand. Espartero is said to have entered the capital on that day, which appears to be almost surrounded by the Carlists.—His force is estimated at 16,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry.

The new British legion, under General O, Donnell, sustained a signal defeat at Ardaoin, on the 14th September.

The insurgents were again in motion at Pampeluna. The rebel junta had closed the gates of the fortress, and refused all communication with the government, declaring itself independent, both to the Queen and Don Carlos.

Portugal.—The advices from Lisbon are to the 14th of September.

There was a breaking out of trouble between the Portuguese government & the British minister, Lord Howard de Walden, on account of the seizure and expulsion af a British subject, a Mr Bacon, who had in some way incurred the displeasure and suspicion of the government, and was in consequence very unceremonisusly ronted out of bed, and marched off to prison, whence, a few days after, he was put on board a steamboat, and expelled from the country. Lord de Waldne made a noise about it, insisting that as a British subject Mr Bacon ought not to have been arrested without a warrant from the British judge conservator; but he was very coolly told, in reply, that if expedient, even an ambassador might be expelled at 24 hours notice and would be too, if he put on too many airs.

FRENCH INDEMNITY. The French Government has agreed to pay to the United States the sum of 1,022,185 frances, as interest on the 15,000,000 indemnity during the time for which its payment was withheld because Andrew Jackson would not apologize to Louis Phillippe for telling the truth! The way our Government has handled the "Mounseer" in this business is the right way. Who knows but Mr Van Buren will be so "wicked" and "tyranical" as to order the money home in gold? The "*ten cent revolutionists*" ought to be on the alert.—The Age.

It is said that William Cost Johnson, of Maryland, was so drunk that he could hardly stand, when he gave, in the House of Representatives, what the Correspondent of the Gazette terms "*an amusing account of his visit to the Sergeant at Arms.*" His assertion, backed by Wise, that the specie had given out, and that the members were paid in shin plasters, was proved by Mr Bynum of N. C., to be *totally false.*—Eastern Argus.

Extraordinary Yield.—Mr. James Ford, of Gray, raised the past season, one hundred and twenty-six bushels of as handsome oats as ever grew, on two acres of land. On one of the two acres, as measured and staked out by a surveyor, he raised sixty-six bushels and six pounds. This is believed to be the largest yield ever known in this part of the country. Such is the superior quality of the oats, that Mr F. has been offered 75 cents a bushel for the whole of them.

THE TRUE STATE OF THE QUESTION. An extract from a Provincial paper, setting forth that the Executive Government of this State had disclaimed all participation in the mission of Mr. Greely to Madawaska, having been made cause of complaint in the opposition papers, we take pleasure in laying before our readers the following letter from GOV. DUNLAP to LT. GOV. SIR JOHN HARVEY, now first published.—Throughout the whole of this unpleasant business, the firmness and patriotism of GOV. DUNLAP have been such as to command the respect of all who were disposed to regard his acts without prejudice, and to extend to them the applause they merit.—Eastern Argus.

STATE OF MAINE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sept. 27, 1837.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's letter of the 19th instant. It informs me that you hold positive instructions from your Government not to suffer any act of sovereignty or jurisdiction to be exercised by any foreign power within the territory in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, until the right to that territory shall have been determined by negociation, and that if necessary to the enforcement of these instructions the whole military force of British America will be placed at your disposal.

Your excellency having expressed the belief that these facts were previously unknown to me, will not of course view as unexpected the surprise which this information has created; announced as it is through an official organ, by a Government profoundly pacific in its professions, and at a time of almost universal peace throughout the civilized world. Your Excellency's communication having left no room for doubt as to the people against whom this note of alarm is sounded, my surprise is greater, inasmuch as that people, even while suffering long continued privation of their rights and enduring accumulated indignities, have made no other returns than those of forbearance. May there not be something peculiar in the character of that claim, which can thus incite its advocates to anticipate from a peaceful people such measures as to justify the preparations referred to? Might it not be fairly deducted from these arrangements, that there exists some conscious weakness as to the foundation on which that claim is made to rest?

Your Excellency observes that the subject of this controversy is now under negotiation. It would seem, that among nations desirous of ascertaining and respecting each others just rights, proof and reasonings as the means of bringing this subject to a satisfactory result, might be more appropriate than exhibitions of military power.

But whatever may be the considerations in which your Excellency's instructions have originated, I take pleasure in the conviction which I entertain, that your Excellency would gladly avoid becoming "an instrument of disturbing or endangering the friendly relations now so happily subsisting between the two nations," and I beg your Excellency to be assured of the sincerity of my desire, that every occasion of collission or jealousy may be avoided.

But while it gives me unfeigned pleasure to reciprocate these desires for the continued harmony of the two nations, duty requires me to say, that the citizens of Maine are actuated by a conviction which cannot be shaken, that their territorial limits on the Northern frontier do of right and in fact extend to the highlands which divide the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the St. Johns.

I am informed by your Excellency that Ebenezer S. Greely has returned to the province of New Brunswick and there resumed the exercise of jurisdiction, and your Excellency requests an interposition on my part, to prevent the adoption of any citizens of this State of any overt act, which may possibly lead to collission and thereby by engendering angry feelings retard, instead of accelerate, the settlement of that object which we have all so much at heart, to wit, the satisfactory adjustment of the question of boundary, for a time sufficient to enable your Excellency to refer to your Government and to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, to relieve your Excellency from the existing obligations of repelling by force any active invasion of a foreign jurisdiction, which may be attempted within the disputed territory.

By the renewed exercise of jurisdiction on the part of Greely, to which your Excellency refers, I understand is meant the attempt to complete the census of Madawaska, which was unfinished at the time of his arrest. Happy as I should certainly feel in complying with any request made by the Executive of New Brunswick I am precluded from any action in relation to Greely. His authority to take the census was derived from an act of the Legislature of this State, and he received his appointment not from this Department but from the County Commissioners of the County of Penobscot. However desirous the Executive of this State may be to acquiesce in your Excellency's wishes, it would therefore be beyond their power to interdict the proceedings of Greely. Please accept my acknowledgements for the frankness with which your Excellency has made known the instructions of your Government.

I am, with sentiments of high consideration,
Your Excellency's ob't servant,
ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

His Excellency, Sir JOHN HARVEY.

The federalists are constantly endeavoring to induce the democratic party to change its name. Mortified at having so often changed their own, they are unwilling that democrats should be consistent. A few years ago, they called the democracy the *british party*—recently they gave them the name of *tories*—and now they call them *loco focos*. Had the opposition not disgraced the appellation, Federalists, as they did, they never would have disowned it. It was once an honorable name. The term Democratic Republican is honorable still. When it becomes otherwise, it will be time to abandon it. Demagogues may assume it to subserve their selfish ends; but their true characters are soon learned, and their days of political favor short. The great body of the party, respecting, as they do, themselves, will, as they have ever done, respect also the name they bear. Hence they have no occasion to change it.—Jeffersonian.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, November 7, 1837.

There can be no question but that the great body of the people are anti-bank. That is they are at heart opposed to the tyranny and oppression exercised by these institutions and anxious to bring them more directly within the control of the people There is a difference of opinion as to how much is necessary to be done, which in our view arises from looking at different sides of the question or partial views of the whole subject. Many in view of the benefits that may be derived from such institutions, are friendly to their existence, and are only disposed to place them under proper restraints and regulations. Others perhaps look only at the dark side of the question and are prepared and anxious for immediate extermination. They consider them as anti-republican in their character, unjust in their institution and evil only and continually in their practice. They see and feel their oppression, they are witnesses of their arrogance and intolerance and exasperated by their ambitious and tyrannical measures. We do not think this last class at present is so large as the former one, but it depends much upon the course pursued by the banks themselves whether it shall not soon comprise a majority of the whole people. The patience and forbearance of the community does not arise from insensibility or fear. They are lovers of good order and peace. They may yet be goaded to desperation and the example of the banks themselves may teach them that the sanctity of the laws is not an impassible barrier to the execution of any formed design.

As we have just remarked the great body of the people are disposed merely to regulate and restrain the excesses of the banks so far as may be necessary for their own preservation. Among all the restraints proposed as necessary and salutary there is none in our opinion more wise, none better adapted to secure the best interests of the people, and protect them from probable loss and suffering than the law of this State which prohibits our banks from issuing and our people from circulating small bills. Its tendency is most manifestly to strengthen the Banks and secure the people. It is intended to enlarge the specie basis of our circulation and thereby render Banks less liable to fail, and of course, the people less liable to be defrauded. All our eminent Statesmen of all parties have expressed themselves in favor of substituting specie for the smaller denominations of bills.—Many erroneous notions have been prevalent and circulated on this subject. Some have supposed that the quantity of money was to be reduced and that nothing was to be had to supply the place of small bills. All who are acquainted with the subject admit that when small bills circulate freely specie disappears but all do not seem to be aware that the converse is equally true—that when small bills are driven from circulation specie will take their place. But it is said that people do not want specie—that they prefer bills. Try the experiment—Provide a quantity of bills and the like quantity of specie, and give to all with whom you trade their choice and see which will be exhausted first. An argument has been used that small bills are the poor man's money—that they seldom get so much as a five dollar bill, and that by prohibiting small bills you are taking away their money. Had not the poor man as lief receive silver as paper for his earnings? We can keep the silver among us only by banishing small bills. But it is said there is inconvenience in carrying about specie Who suffers by it? not the poor man. He can easily carry all that he can get. Not the rich for he can have his bills of the higher denominations. Who then are opposed to the measure? The Banks and their partizans to whom may be added some honest well meaning men who have been deluded by misrepresentations—who have judged from the statements of others rather than their own experience The experiment worked well in this State, not withstanding all the opposition it met with, until the Banks entered the field and by suspending specie payments drained the country and compelled the people to have recourse to foreign small bills. Let them resume specie payments (and the public voice will soon we trust make it expedient for them to do it) and the people will soon replace these foreign shin plasters with specie.—We admit the present difficulty of getting along without small bills, but we say remove the suspension by the Banks and you remove the difficulty. We suppose that the Banks will be disposed to insist upon a repeal of this law as a sort of condition precedent to a resumption of specie payments. We should not however suppose that the Banks have placed themselves in a situation to impose conditions upon the people. If the Legislature do their duty terms will be imposed upon the Banks. The democracy of the State will demand this at the hands of the Senate, and we trust call to a strict account any who shall dare to betray the rights of the people.

Mr. Smith the Representative in Congress from Comberland in this State has published a letter in the Argus intended to vindicate his consistency in voting against the Sub-Treasury bill. This is to be followed by his objections to the bill itself. The length of the papers and the fact that our readers would not be likely to feel a deep interest in them must be our excuse for inserting them in this paper. We republish the prefatory remarks of the Editor of the Argus, which we deem just and appropriate. Mr. Smith states that he was Chairman of the Committee of the whole House on this question, which position prevented him from giving his views on the floor of Congress. He therefore takes this method of submitting his views to his constituents. We think there is more of acrimony in his remarks than the occasion seemed to require, or than a man conscious of being in the right would be apt to indulge. His notions of consistency appear to us to be rather singular, inasmuch as he makes no allowance for the change of circumstances. Consistency of principle does not compel a man to continue an experiment which has been fairly tried and failed. We have no doubt nor never had of Mr Smith's consistency.

"THE COUNTRY LAD." Not having time for perusal and examination we handed him over to a friend who had more leisure, who eyeing him all over gave his opinion as below. Should we have leisure to revise that opinion and see occasion to reverse it the public will be duly informed thereof.

"The Country Lad" has been received, and we have given it a cursory perusal. We think the author has mind and imagination, which if cultivated to the greatest possible extent may hereafter gain him equal celebrity with his friend William. We could not determine whether the incidents occurred in the French War, the Revolution, or the late War for free trade and sailors' rights, or possibly some more recent conflict. We are satisfied, however, they must have arisen amid scenes, which tried men's souls, or so great a hero and patriot could not have been produced. Notwithstanding the story has very considerable merits, and indicates the author to possess genius equal, perhaps, to the hero of his own tale, and whom possibly he may be holding up before himself for his own imitation, yet it is altogether too lengthy and verbose for publication in our limited columns If we mistake not, the story is designed to show what untiring patience perseverance & effort may accomplish. When the author by the same course has learnt to concentrate and condense into one half or quarter of the space he now occupies, he will be more acceptable to readers, who as well as every other class at the present day are pressed for time. We hope he will persevere in his efforts to train and discipline his own fertile genius and rich imagination, till he shall accomplished all, and if possible more than William did; and as a reward for his enterprise and success, that he may enjoy the "consummate bliss," which the charms and splendid accomplishments another Susanna can afford.

From the Eastern Argus.

LETTER FROM MR. SMITH.

At the request of *Mr. Smith*, we spread the following letter before the readers of the Argus. We dissent from the positions of the writer, and most unequivocally from the acrimonious spirit in which he writes—an honest difference of opinion does not require recrimination, or the imputation of unworthy motives.

It will readily be perceived that *Mr Smith* cites no new facts, adduces no new arguments, against this measure of the administration—none which have not been repeatedly urged before—and none which have not been met and put down by the friends and supporters of that administration on the floor of Congress.

The attempts of those who polled off from the administration on this measure, to prove the inconsistecy and dishonesty of the *great body of the party* who are in favor of its adoption, appear to us to border very closely on the ridiculous— and the over-confident and unqualified assertions of *the few*, that they are beyond all question right, and that *the many* are as certainly wrong, irresistibly remind us of the situation of the unfortunate juryman, who was prevented from carrying his points *only* by the dissent of the *eleven obstinate fellows* who happened to be upon the same panel.

It is proper that we should embrace the present occasion to say, that there is but one opinion among the democrats of this State in relation to the expediency of an entire disconnection of the business of Government from the business of the Banks, and that opinion is unequivocally in favor of the policy of disconnecting the two interests. It is impossible, we think, that we can be mistaken on this point, or in the assertion that the democrats of Maine regard the separation as called for by the true interests of the Banks, as well as the true interests of the people.

The able and lucid speech of *Mr. Wright*, which we have already laid before our readers, is a triumphant vindication of the policy of separating the business of Government from that of the Banks, and an unanswerable answer to all the objections which the most talented of its opponents have succeeded in bringing against it.

It is a sufficient answer to the charge of inconsistency brought against those who opposed the sub-Treasury system in 1835, and supported it in 1837, to say that since the former period *circumstances have changed*. The State Bank Deposite system, as then organized, has been tried, and has failed—destroying in its fall the hopes and the confidence of those who were once sanguine of its success. Those who supported it in 1835, have since been taught by experience that they formed an erroneous opinion of its operation. The sub-Treasury scheme, as presented to the House of Representatives, though not, perhaps, *perfect*, is infinitely to be preferred to the alternative of a National Bank—and, under the circumstances of the case was, in our opinion, entitled to the support of every democratic member and every sincere friend of the administration.

From the Eastern Argus.

The Indians have been entertained by Gov. Everett, in ois official capacity, at the Council Chamber, and by the Mayor of Boston. They gave a war dance on the common. *A young man named Rhor*, of New York, deliberately shot down an individual at Bloomingdale, who had driven him from the premises of his employer, on which he was trespassing—the N. Y. Commercial calls it an "*unfortunate occurrence*"—we should think it was much nearer WILFUL MURDER. *A letter* received by the Express Mail at the N. Y. Post Office, on which the postage was $3, was taken out by some other person than the owner, one day last week. *The New Hampshire* federalists are to have a State Convention at Concord on the 21st inst. *The Globe*, in noticing the assertion that the Government borrowed $30,000 in specie of the Bank of the Metropolis to pay off the Members of Congress, says "No such loan was necessary, or was effected, by that Department, as it then had in special deposite in that bank, to meet the claims of the members of Congress, an amount of specie exceeding $100,000; and now has there, after all payments made then and for a week since, over $20,000 in specie." The election in New York of members to the State Legislature, will commence next Monday and continue three days. *A Boston jury* recently returned a verdict against a bank for one dollar, and interest one cent and 183-000,

From the Eastern Argus.

BRIBERY! BRIBERY!!

"*The Campbells are coming*," and "*another Whig gain.*" exclaimed a late Gazette, as it shouted in triumph over the election of a federal representative in Hebron and Oxford District. After the editor had sufficiently calmed his agitated nerves, and been lowered down in his feelings, from the transports into which he was thrown by the reception of the *glorious news*, he writes out his period—"*so we go*" and finishes with that remark that "*much credit is due the Whigs of the District, for their perseverance and patriotism.*" "*So we go,*"—Yes! but *how*? this is the question, and one which I will answer.

Owing to a division in the Republican party, which, though deeply to be lamented, previous circumstances rendered almost unavoidable, the federalists seemed to take new courage and entertain some hopes of success.

Previous to the annual election in September, for want of concert among themselves, the self-styled "Whigs" used but little exertion, so far as the election of Representative was concerned. But the people failing to make an election at the first trial, their hopes revived.—Agents, hirelings, committees and loafers from among the federalists, swarmed into the District from every quarter—driving at the point of their *goads*, a sufficient number to take the lead, with the strictest injunction to *collar* every man belonging to *the* party, and fetch them to the polls. Several of the most respectable men of the party, doubtless from conscientious principles, had previously solemnly declared they would *never* vote for a man whose nomination was effected by means which they considered dishonest, and unfair, and that rather than support a candidate who had *wiggled* himself into notice by a course so *mean* and *dishonorable*, they would vote for a democrat. But they were *forced* to swallow the dose prepared, though it was bitter and nauseating.

A short time previous to the last trial, it became evident to the "*all the decency party*," that something more than *fair* means must be used to effect their purpose, and as a last resort to sustain their miserable and rotten cause, they had recourse to BRIBERY —yes, sir, I repeat it, to BRIBERY. On the morning of the day of election, men, doubtless selected for that purpose, visited every nook and corner of the District where they had the *least* hope of success, boldly offering men who had always acted with the Democratic party, *money* to vote for the federal candidate, and if they would not do this, they offered them *half price* to stay away from meeting. Yes, sir, men were *urged to sell their principles for money*, and all this done openly. There are startling *facts—facts* that can be *proved* beyond a doubt, and facts which we *boldly challenge* the whole posse of federalists to deny.

Of the success that attended these dirty and disgraceful doings, I wish to make no comments. If any were *bought*, they can be very well *spared* from the Democratic ranks. A man that will sell his principles for *paltry trash*, is a fit subject to belong to the federal party.—Let him go and "*join himself to Baal.*" What must a cause be, when ist supporters are driven to such disgraceful acts; to practice such gross impositions upon the good sense and intelligence of the community? Do they think to rule by buying up *Men "like cattle in the market."* As often as such disgraceful scenes occur—scenes so revolting to the feelings of every lover of his country—*Justice* demands that they should be exposed.

It should be known that *money, threats, promises*, &c. &c. have given the federal candidate an *overwhelming* majority of 3 out 370 votes—he receiving the *popular* vote of 68 out of 210 votes cast in the town where he *resides—such* a victory !!! "*So we go.*" What a source of consolation this *victory* must be to the *partiotic* and persevering Whigs of this District —and how *grateful* must be the feelings of the "*triumphant*" candidate, as he wends his way to take the seat prepared by his companions in toil.

O. P. Q.

The following extract from the Albany Argus is a fine comment upon the accusation of the federal party, that the policy of the administration is to establish a good currency for the Government, and a bad one for the people, and at the same time to destroy the banks themselves. The double charge is a contradiction in itself; but it is every way untrue, as is shown by the temperate exposition from which we quote, and which we have no doubt is from the pen of some of those able and distinguished men at Albany, whose worth, patriotism, wisdom and abilities have drawn around them an influence which the opposition would impair, by christening a "*Regency*"—The Globe.

"The measure proposed can not cause convertible bank notes to be depreciated relatively to specie, or create two currencies of different values—the one of specie, and the other of convertible but depreciated paper—for the simple reason, that it can not produce a state of things which implies a contradiction in terms. Paper and specie cannot be, at the same time, of different values and exchangeable at par. Paper can be *depreciated* only when it has already become *inconvertible*. And in regard to the permanent establishment of such a state of things, there is not the slightest cause of apprehension. THE PEOPLE WILL NEVER TOLERATE A PERMANENTLY IRREDEEMABLE AND DEGRADED CURRENCY. They scout the absurd and impious idea that such is their inevitable doom, and they will not suffer man to inflict upon them amid its severest retributions.

"Not satisfied with stigmatizing the character of the measure proposed, you seek to dishonor its parentage. You declare that 'it is not a republican measure;' that it was originated by a whig, and now finds its chief supporter in a nullifier. I must be permitted to question whether you are qualified, either by disposition or information, to become its biographer. At any rate, I must set you right as to the cardinal point of its history. A measure of the character was certainly introduced into the House of Representatives by Gen. Gordon, a State rights Virginian; but where do you think he obtained it? From the works of THOMAS JEFFERSON;* and had you been as well acquainted with those works as one who talks so much of republicanism ought to be, you would have known the fact. Yes! the measure had an illustrious origin, and, did the occasion allow, I could trace it an honest lineage. It now finds itself in company with the mass of the democracy; and if I may trust the voices which break in on every side, it is in the midst of its kindred. Not a republican measure, truly!—Is it not consonant with democratic principle? Is it not advocated by the men who enjoy the peculiar confidence of the democracy? and supported by all their representatives, save only the few doubters? Have you witnessed the enthusiasm—not of the leaders of the people, but of the people themselves? Have you heard the voice of county after county? Not a republican measure! Have you seen the Message, as it passed from hand to hand, rally the primitive democratic feeling? Have you marked the clearheaded and stout-hearted yeomanry—the real democracy—as they read it? If you yet doubt, the people must convince you.

"In advocating a separation of the Government from the banks, I am actuated by no hostility to those institutions. I believe the measure to be required by an enlightened regard to their interests; and such I know is the opinion of some of our most intelligent practical bankers. The pecuniary advantages of their connection with the Government, which, if the revenue be kept at a proper amount, can not be large, or enjoyed by more than a twentieth of them, are at best a very doubtful compensation for its unavoidable evils. It has already subjected them to capricious and unwise legislation, in the varying contests of parties, which has had no slight agency in breaking up the system; it has, at times, arrayed against them organized parties, and powerful interests, and it has involved them, perhaps fatally, in the vortex of politics. He is but a superficial observer of the course of events who thinks that the chief danger has passed. Already are they assuming an attitude extremely calculated to force an issue between them and the Government and the people, and they are urged on by politicians ready to organize a commercial and moneyed interest, and by indiscreet friends, who exaggerate a trifling question into one of absolute existence, and present it in a mode little adapted to commend their cause to the people. Even if the question should now be decided in their favor, circumstances will soon occur to agitate it, and make it a prolific source of disturbance. But is there the slightest probability that it can slumber even for a time? Has it not already excited too strong an interest in the public mind, and become too much identified with individual feeling, to be allowed to rest? On what but this and questions inseparably connected with it, will the opposition make an issue? and the administration be forced to rally? I do not believe that the power of men or events can prevent these questions from becoming the test at the elections until they are finally decided. Is it wise, then for the sake of an advantage at best very doubtful, to become a party to even a successful political struggle? Is it prudent to exasperate the public mind, already excited? Is it not utter madness to force a contest which can end only in the final prostration of one party or the other? Of the issue of such contest should it unfortunately occur, I can not doubt. The administration will be sustained by a power, which, although staggered for a moment, is never defeated except when it slumbers—the power of the masses. They are already roused to the question and no administration, no party, could stay the strong current of their will. The source of the extraordinary influence of the late President was, that he truly represented the masses, and they, in turn, were faithful to him. The unprecedented moral effect of the late Message is attributable not more to its remarkable power, than to its sympathy with the great movement of the popular mind. The masses will rally to the support of its principles with an enthusiasm, an energy, and a determination, which must ultimately prevail. Partial or transient reverses under commercial or moneyed influence, will allure but to betray those who trust them. A struggle, such as that to which every thing tends—alike fatal to the banks, and disastrous to all the business interests of the community—can not be too much deprecated; and can only be avoided by separating them from the Government. A divorce of business and politics is indispensable to the safety of the one and the purity of the other. It will restore harmony to the complicated relations of society, and will insure protection of the banks in their legitimate sphere, and their real interests as institutions of trade."

From the Eastern Argus.

SUNDRIES—IN SHORT METRE.

Joseph Wolff, the celebrated Missionary, has published a Card in which he declines taking part with the Colonizationists or the Abolitionists—he says his "simple duty is to preach the Gospel of Christ to abolitionists and anti-abolitionists, to colonizationists and anti-colonizationists," *Mr. Webster* has been on a recruiting voyage to the *Jarseys*—luck unknown.—*John P. King*, Senator from Georgia is about to resign into the hands of his constituents the

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Printers' Proverbs.—
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trust he has abused by taking ground against the administration of their choice. *Mrs Madison* has removed to, and taken up her residence in, Washington—she used to be counted one of the most refined and agreable ladies in the country. *The citizens* of several towns in the county of Penobscot, and the town of Parkman in Somerset Co. have held a Convention, and made arrangements for petitioning the Legislature to incorporate them into a new County. *Hoffman and Curtis*, the two federel M. C's from New York city, have declined eating a public dinner proffered to them by their political friends.—*The Steamer Cornelius Vanderbilt* had a severe time on the Sound the ot er day; several seas broke over her, and filled the cabins so full of water that the ladies were obliged to resort to the chairs and tables to keep out of it. *Abel J. Jordan* has been bound over in the sum of $100, at Bangor, 'or passing a counterfeit $5 note on the Kenduskeag Bank. *Shin Plasters.* The N. York Sun writes to us, under an obituary of the N. York Foreign and Domestic Exchange Co., as follows—"Dont let you farmers and others be ruined by these bills, which are sent by thousands to be palmed off on them—put the puplic on their guard"—we yankees are a *leetle too cute* to be caught taking these *shin plasters* even for bonds of townships on which there is n't a stick of timber. *An Elephant* which escaped from a Caravan while crossing a ferry, was recently discovered in the woods near Wilmington, Del., by a negro, who gave leg bail for a further acquaintance—some Irishmen came to the rescue, and undertook to capture him by laying hold of his snout and leading him to a stable or shanty; his majesty resisted every attempt to clutch his proboscis, lifting it in every ominous way, and it is said, occasionally lending his assailants a rap which reminded them sweetly of the shillelas Donnybrook fair—as a dernier resort, they secured him by building a fence around him. *Two dashing negroes* have been arrested at Jamaica, Long Island, for passing counterfeit money—they belong to New York. *A German Convention* composed of Delegates from nearly all the States, is now in session at Harrisburg, Pa., for the adoption of measures for an improved system of education, and the accommodation of the large and rapidly increasing German population. *William Coggswell*, a worthy and respectable citizen of Jamaica L. I. was killed, and his wife and child dangerously burned, by the explosion of a can of spirit gas, a few days since. *Legal*—In an action brought in New York by Frederick B. Dellaunay and others, against De Forest and others, on a promissory note for $15,000, the payment of which was resisted on the ground that a seller of a foreign bill of exchange is entitled to no higher premium than the regular cash rate of exchange, under any circumstances, and that the receipt of a higher premium involes usury, the Jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiffs for $15,700. *The Goshen (Indiana) Express* mentions the discovery of a female near Peru, Indiana, that had been taken prisoner by the Delaware Indians, sixty years ago, when she was only five years of age—she refused to leave them.—*The one thousand newspapers* printed in the U. States, issue annually an aggregate of one hundred millions of printed sheets, which, if in on a continous sheet, would reach from pole to pole: and, if embodied in a book form, would be equal to issuing six volumes as large as the Bible every minute in the year—so says an anonymous paragraph. *An Ecclesiastical Court*, which has been for some time in session at Lexington, Ky., for the trial of Bishop Smith, has acquitted that gentleman and reinstated him in his office. *The young men* of Norwich, Ct. are discussing the question whether steam navigation is of general benefit—what do they think of shoes and stockings in winter? *The Bangor Whig* has got the pin fever—it can't live long unless it gets relief. *H. G. Allen Sen.* of Whiting was found drowned near one of the wharves in Eastport. *An order* granting the use of the City lands west of Charles street for a public garden, was passed by the Boston Council, 25 to 11. *The following notice* was stuck on the door of a defunct *shin plasters* manufactory in N. York—"This office will be oppen as soon as the Teller arrives from Bosting—he's every moment expected." *The Calais Gazette and Advertiser* does 'nt quote the Argus correctly—honesty is the best policy.

Robbing a Countryman.—A man, named Joshua D. Cushman of Woolwich, Maine, arrived at New York, on the 11th instant, in the steamboat Massachusetts. As he was leaving the steamboat, he was accosted by a black fellow named Joseph Morrison, alias, Butcher Joe, who offered him five dollars in silver for a $5 bill. He pulled out his money, an Eastern bill, to exchange it, when it was objected to, and a decently dressed white man, accompanied by James Burke, a negro, came up, and he was requested to walk into an alley to decide a bet, which he did. On arriving there, one of the blacks said the bet was about turning up two cards he named at one turn and Cushman was invited by one of the blacks, to join him in a bet of $50, which he declined.—His money, $25, was then snatched out of his hand by the white man, and handed it to one of the negroes, who ran off with it, and the other negro and the white man, also made their escape, but have since been arrested. [Boston Post.

Printers' Proverbs.—Never inquire thou of the editor for the news, for behold it is his duty at the appointed time to give it unto thee without asking.

When thou dost write for his paper, never say unto him "what think est thou of my piece?" for, it may be, that the truth may offend thee.

It is not fit that thou should ask of him, who is the author of the article; for his duty requires him to keep such things to himself.

When thou dost enter into a Printing Office, have a care unto thyself, that thou dost not touch the type; for thou may cause the Printer much trouble.

Look thou not at the copy which is in the hands of the compositors; for that is not meet in the sight of the Printer.

Neither examine thou the proof sheet; for it is not ready to meet thine eye, that thou may'st understand it.

Prefer thy country paper to any other: subscribe immediately for it, and pay in advance; and it shall be well with thee and thy little ones.

The Quebec Gazette says, the whole of last week was cold and the frost severe. A large proportion of the potatoes which remained in the ground have been injured. Since last night the weather is mild and fair.

It is stated that the island of Juan Fernandez has recently disappeared from the South Sea—probably destroyed by an earthquake.

A gentleman calling himself Col. Inches, lately measured himself in a duel, with one Vaughan in the State of Missouri, and at the first fire, shot away a foot from his antagonist's leg.

An attempt was made to set fire the Pos Office Department a few nights since. A bundle of papers, which were placed on the mantl piece of the Postmaster General's room, we found burnt, and the mantel piece charred, whel the room was entered early in the morning. re Eastern Argus.

The Home.—It is stated that the steward who went in the Home on her first voyage to Charleston, refused to go in her again; and that the carpenter who went in her on her first trip, refused to return in her so completely convinced was he of her unfitness for the route

P. S. The surviving passengers, at Charleston, have published a Card, in which they say that they "believe the boat was unseaworthy, and that the captain became incompetent from intoxication."—Eastern Argus.

STATE OF MAINE,

House of Representatives, March 23, 1837.

The committee on Rail Roads and Canals to which was referred the memorial of a convention of citizens holden at Belfast on the 21st day of December last, asking the State to subscribe for a portion of the stock in the Belfast and Quebec Rail Road Corporation—ask leave to report, That they believe the interest of the State would be greatly advanced by the completion of this great public work. In their opinion no other work of Internal Improvement now contemplated promises to be so generally and so greatly beneficial to the people of the whole State, and that therefore none has so strong a claim upon the patronage of the State. When the memorial was presented, the Surplus Revenue was regarded by the memorialists as a fund well suited to the aid of Internal Improvements; but that Surplus has received a different direction, and not now open for this appropriation. Your committee are also aware that the Treasury of the State is exhausted, and are unwiling to recommend at this time any measure that might create any embarrasment in our financial concers.—We yet hope ere long to see the State Treasury in a more flourishing condition. A. When such shall be the case, we cannot refrain from expressing our opinion that among the first objects that may demand and receive the public patronage should be this Rail Road, and hope that the means of the State will be afforded to set in operation a work so useful and so honorable to the enterprise of our people. B.

The committee therefore recommend that the further consideration of said memorial, together with Col. Long's Report on the preliminary survey of the Belfast and Quebec Rail Road, be referred to the next Legislature.

R. C. JOHNSON, Chairman.

House of Representatives, March 24, 1837.

This report on being read, was accepted and referred to the next Legislature, and ordered to be printed in all the public newspapers printed in this State. Sent up for concurrence.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 28, 1837.

This report was read and its acceptance refused. Sent down for concurrence.

J. C. TALBOT, President.

House of Representatives, March 29, 1837.

The House insist on its vote referring this Report to the next Legislature, &c. propose a conference, and appoint as conferees Messrs. Johnson of Belfast. Redington of Augusta, and Knowlton of Northport; Sent up for concurrence.

H. HAMLIN, speaker.

In Senate, March 29, 1837.

The Senate insists on the vote not accepting this Report, concur in the proposition for a conference, and appoint as conferees Messrs. Ham, Littlefield and Burr.

J. C. TALBOT, Presidnet.

In Senate, March 29, 1837.

This Report was amended by striking out all between A. and B. and accepted as thus amended; and ordered to be printed in all the newspapers printed in the State. Sent down for concurrence.

J. C. TALBOT, President.

House of Representatives, March 29, 1837.

The House recede from their vote accepting this Report, and accept the same as amended in concurrence.

H. HAMLIN Speaker.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

AN ACT to regulate the sale of Brandy, Rum, or any strong liquors.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legisfature assembled, That no person shall be allowed, to sell brandy, rum or any strong liquors, in a less quantity than 28 gallons, and that delivered and carried away all at one time—except Physicians and Apothecaries, who may sell the same for medical or manufacturing purposes, and if any person except the individuals aforesaid, and for the purpose named, shall at any time sell any spirituous liquors or any mixed liquors part of which is spirituous, in a less quantity than twenty eight gallons as aforesaid, he or she shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence, the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered by an action of debt, or upon complaint before any Justice of the Peace within the same County where said offence was committed.

Sect. 2. Be it further enacted, That prosecuitons for the penalty mentioned in the first section of this Act may be commenced by any person or persons, or in the name of the inhabitants of any town, plantation, or city where said offence was committed; and the whole of said penalty, which may be received by virtue of the provisions of this Act shall be paid over by the individual, or individuals who may recover the same, to the Treasurer of the town, city or plantation in which said offence may have been committed, to be appropriated towards the support of the poor of said town, city, or plantation.

Sect. 3. Be it further enacted, That whenever any individual shall refuse, or be unable to pay the penalty aforesaid, which may be recovered against him by virtue of the provisions of this Act, then and in such case, he shall be liabl to be imprisoned for the term of thirty days, within the County gaol situated in the County within which such offence shall have been committed, and it shall be the duty of the Justices aforesaid, to issue his execution or mittimus accordingly.

Sect. 4 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That from and after the first day of September next no debt, the whole or any part of which may have been incurred for purchase of Rum, Brandy, Gin, or other Alcoholic Liquors shall be deemed valid or collectable by law.

Sect. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect, and be in force from and after the second Monday of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and all Acts, or part of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be, and the same hereby are repealed.

House of Representatives, March 22, 2837.

This bill having had three several readings, was referred to the next Legislature, and ordered to be printed in all the public newspapers of the State. Sent up for concurrence.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

In Senate March 22, 1837.

This Bill was read once, the amendments of the House adopted, and referred in concurrence. J. C. TALBOT, President.

To the Honorable Board of Road Commissioners for the County of Oxford to be held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June 1837.

WE the undersigned would represent that the public accommodation requires, that a new County road, commencing at or near James Walker's Mills in Bethel thence through the southeast corner of Greenwood to Albany line, thence to the county road leading from Bethel Hill to Waterford, near the road leading to Grover's Mills, in Albany, thence near Parson Haskells in Albany, thence near Bell's Mills in Albany, thence through the east part of Stoneham near Hill's Carding Machine, then by Elisha Allens, Esq. in Stoneham, thence to the outlet of Issachar Andrew's pond, so called in Lovel, thence to the road leading from the Sebattas road so called, to John McDaniels Jr., in Lovel, thence by Jeremiah Gray's, thence by Gibeon and Stephen Andrews in Lovel, thence by the Congregational Meeting house on the old town road so called in Lovel, thence by Dea. Benjamin Stearns in Lovel, thence by Capt. John Merrills in Lovel, thence to James Walker's in Fryeburg on the county road leading from Paris to Fryeburg.

Wherefore your petitioners pray your Honors after due notice in the premises to view said route and locate said new road or so much of it as your Honors should deem most advisable, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

JOSIAH HEALD, & 63 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1837.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of James Walker in Bethel aforesaid, on Monday the fourth day of June next, at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerk's of said towns of Bethel, Greenwood, Albany, Stoneham, Lovel, and Fryeburg, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Bethel, Greenwood, Albany, Stoneham, Lovel, and Fryeburg, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G COLE, Clerk.

LEVI STOWELL,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Has removed from Dixfield to Paris.

SATINET from the South Paris Manufacturing Company, constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber at the Factory Prices.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village Feb, 20, 1837. tf

To the Hon Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned would respectfully represent that the County road leading from the west line of Temple in Kennebec county, through Carthage and Weld to Berlin line, is circuitous, hilly, and rocky, and that alterations in several places of the same are highly necessary.

We would therefore pray your Honors that you would proceed to view said Route and make such alterations in the same as you may think proper.

JAMES BROWN, & 80 others.

Weld, July 10, 1837. 3w13

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1837.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the Store of James Brown in said Weld on Friday the eighth day of December next, at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition: and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Carthage and Weld, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said towns of Carthage and Weld, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of HUBBARD & HOWE, are requested to make payment by the first of January next to Jeremiah Howe 2d, or their Notes and Accounts will be left with an Attorney for collection. JEREMIAH HOWE, 2d.

HIRAM HUBBARD.

Norway, Oct. 21, 1837. 11

MICAH ALLEN,

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of this town that he still continues the Tailoring Business at his "Old Stand" on Paris Hill. He would likewise inform them that he has received the latest fashions from Boston. Those who favor him with their custom may rely on having their work done in a faithful and workmanlike manner. Cutting garments will be attended to at short notice.

N. B. Wanted immediately five or six apprentice girls.

Paris, Oct. 23, 1837. tf 11

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine claims of the creditors to the estate of

AMOS TOWN,

late of Norway in said county, Gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the seventeenth day of October, 1837, are allowed to creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to that service at the dwelling-house of Lieut. Daniel Town in Norway, on the third Monday of January, and the third Monday of April, 1838, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

URIAH HOLT, } Commissioners.
J. WHITMARSH }

Norway, October 27th, 1837. 3w12

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

EBEN POOR,

late of Andover in said county, Physician, deceased represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the first day of November, 1837, are allowed to creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service at the Inn of Jonathan Virgin in Andover on the first Mondays of December, 1837, and March, 1838, and second Monday of April, 1838, from one to six o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

JAMES F. BRAGG, Jr. } Commissioners.
JONATHAN VIRGIN, }

October 31, 1837. 3w12

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford so much of the real estate of

SIMEON BUCKNELL,

late of Hiram in the county of Oxford, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of November next at one o clock P. M., unless previously disposed of at private sale, as will produce the sum of Eight hundred and Fifty-three dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Said estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased, which contains about thirty acres. Sale will be on the premises. Terms made known at the time of sale.

SIMEON BUCKNELL, Admr.

Hiram, Oct 26, 1837 3w12

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

WILLIAM H. BRETTUN,

late of Livermore in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WM. H. BRETTUN.

Livermore, Oct. 17, 1837. *3w12

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JAMES H. WITHINGTON,

late of Peru, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to JOSEPH ADAMS.

Peru, Oct, 17, 1837. 3w12

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

BENJAMIN BLAKE,

late of Brownfield, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requsts all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to TIMOTHY GIBSON.

Brownfield, Oct. 17, 1837. *3w12

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ELI GROVER,

late of Bethel in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to LEONARD GROVER.

Bethel, Oct. 17, 1837. *3w12

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

DANIEL WHITCOMB,

late of Sweden in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to FRANKLIN HOSMER.

Sweden, Oct, 17, 1837. 3w12

OXFORD, ss: To the Hon. Court of Common Pleas next to be holden at Paris within and for said county of Oxford on the fourteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

THE libel and complaint of Jackson Allen, of Jay, in the County of Oxford, by Varanus Niles a Pound Keeper in said Jay, humbly shews, that he, the said Jackson Allen, at Jay, on the ninth day of January last, found the following described horse going at large in the highway near his dwelling house in said Jay, to wit:—A gelded horse supposed to be four or five years old, of a bay colour, black mane and tail, with a spot of white on the end of his nose. And the same has been advertised as the law directs and no person has appeared and made claim thereto and paid the demands for which the same is holden and detained, wherefore your libellant prays the Court to decree a sale thereof as the law in such cases provided. JACKSON ALLEN, by

VARANUS NILES, Pound-Keeper

Jay, July the 15th, 1837.

Oxford, ss. Received and filed in the Clerk's Office, July 16, 1837.

Attest: J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Oxford, ss. Clerk's Office, October 20, 1837.

THE foregoing Libel having been duly filed in this Office all persons are hereby notified thereof, that they may appear at the Court of Common Pleas next to be holden at Paris in and for said County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of November next, and shew cause if any they have, why the property above described should not be decreed forfeit and a sale thereof ordered.

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license, from the Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, so much of the real estate of Isaac Blunt, late of Andover, in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, diseased, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the twenty-eight day of October next, at one o'clock, P. M., as will produce the sum of Eleven hundred and eighty dollars and forty cents for the payment of the debts of the deceased and incidental charges. Said Estate consists of one lot of land situated in Albany, in the said County of Oxford, viz: lot numbered ten in the ninth range, supposed to contain one hundred and sixty acres. Said sale will be at the Inn of John Hunt Esq. in Albany. Terms made known at the time of sale.

SAMUEL MERRILL. Administrator on said Estate,

By his Attorney, URIAH HOLT.

Norway, September 18th, 1837. 3w9*

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court for the county of Oxford there will be sold on the premises on Monday the 25th day of September next, so much of the real estate of EZRA JEWELL late of Waterford in said county, deceased, as will produce the sum of thirteen hundred and thirty-five dollars, if so much there be. Said real estate consists of the interest of said deceased in the homestead farm on which he lived, together with the Grist Mill and Mill privilege thereon, and a pew in the Methodist Meeting House in said Waterford. The sale will take place at 10 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

LEVI BROWN, Adm'r on said estate.

Waterford, August 22, 1837. 3w3

Wool Growers take Notice and save your Cash!

JOHN MAYALL solicits from the public their particular attention to his reduced prices of Manufacturing and Cloth Dressing the ensuing season. His Machinery and experience in the business are such that he flatters himself he shall be able to meet the wishes of the public. All kinds of Woolen Cloths and W. I. Goods will be given in exchange for Wool.

☞Further information may be obtained by applying to J. MAYALL, his Agents or hand-bills.

Wool manufactured at the halves.—Sattinett Warp furnished for 9 cents per yard.

Gray, May 29, 1837. 3m 44

JOHN E. STACY,

Attorney-at-Law,

Dixfield, Me.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting James Sprague, Nancy Sprague his wife, and Elhuman W. Sprague their son, paupers of the town of Bethel, on my account, as I am under contract with said town for their support, and have made suitable provisions for the same, and shall therefore pay no debts of their contracting after this date.

Bethel, Sept. 7, 1837. JOEL HOWE.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, so much of the real estate of Joseph Smith, late of Mebron, in said county, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction on the premises on Saturday the eighteenth day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, as will produce the sum of One Hundred and Eighty Five Dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Said estate consists of a part of the homestead farm of said deceased. Terms of sale made known at time of sale. PEREZ T. RECORD, Admr.

Hebron, Oct. 17, 1837. 3w11

NOTICE.—This may certify that I have given my son Benjamin Wheeler, his time until he is twenty one years of age, and declare him free to trade and act for himself,—and that I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

BENJAMIN WHEELER.

Attest—Leonard Grover.

Bethel, October 16, 1837, *3w11

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventeenth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven—

DANIEL TOWN Administrator on the estate of Amos Town late of Norway in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the second day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

8 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventeenth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven—

JEDEDIAH GROVER, Jr. Administrator of the estate of Joseph Lary, Jr. late of Gilead in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the second day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

12 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the seventeenth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven—

ON the petition of Samuel Morrill administrator of the estate of Henry White late of Mexico in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eight hundred and thirty-four dollars and forty-one cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris, in said county, three weeks successively that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county on the twenty eighth day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w12 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

STATE OF MAINE

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

An additional Act concerning Meeting Houses.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, That when any Meeting House or house of public worship in this State, shall be owned by persons of different religious denominations, any ten of such owners being of the majority, may apply to any Justice of the Peace, and Quorum in the County where such house it situated, to obtain a division of the term of occupying said house; and on such application it shall be the duty of said Justices to call a meeting of the owners of said House by posting up in some conspicuous place in or about said house a notice thereof, thirty days at least prior to said meeting, said notice setting forth the time, place and purpose of said meeting.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said Justice when applied to, for the purpose aforesaid, to notify two other two other Justices of said County to attend said meeting and the said three Justices, all of whom shall be disinterested in the premises, shall constitute a board, before which said owners may exhibit the amount owned by them in said house in no case to be less then two pews, and the minority wishing to occupy said house some part of the time, shall have that part allotted to them and decreed as nearly as can be in proportion to the amount owned in said house by said minority, and said Board shall designate precisely which weeks in each year said minority may occupy said house.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said board to appraise, according to their best skill and judgment, that value of that portion of said house, owned by said minority and to make a true record of their proceedings, and to cause the same within ten days next after said meeting to be transcribed into the books of record, kept in and for the City, town or plantation, where said Meeting House is situated. And all reasonable expense of said Board shall be paid by said persons for whose benefit said devision has been made, provided this act shall not effect any agreement now existing in relation to occupying any house of public worship in this State.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for said minority to enter and occupy such house for such part of the time as has been allotted them by said Board, unless the majority shall choose to buy out said minority, and then in that case said majority shall have the right so to buy by paying to said minority the sum at which their portion of said house shall have been appointed by the board aforesaid.

SECT. 5 *Be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

House of Representatives, March 28, 1837.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be engrossed as amended on Sheet A. Sent up for concurrence.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

A

Amend, on first Section, line 6th, strike out the word "*ten*," and insert the words "*any one or more.*"

Amend, in the 2d section and 7th line after word *said* insert the words "*owner or.*"

Amend, in 3d section 11th line by inserting after the word "*said*" and before the word "*persons*" the words "*persons or.*"

Section 3d in the 11th and 12th lines strike out "for whose benefit," and insert *at whose request.*

This Bill was read twice and referred to the next Legislature. Sent down for concurrence.

House of Representatives, March 29, 1837.

The House reconsidered its vote passing this Bill to be engrossed, and refer the same to the next Legislature in concurrence.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

STATE OF MAINE.

House of Representatives, March 29, 1837.

Ordered, That a Bill entitled An additional Act concerning Meeting Houses referred to the next Legislature—be published in all the papers that publish the laws of the State, six weeks successively the last publication to be two weeks prior to the meeting of the Legislature.

House of Representatives, March 29, 1837.

Read and passed, sent up for concurrence.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 29, 1837.

Read and passed in concurrence.

6w11 J. C. TALBOT, President.

Linseed, & Lamp Oil,

FIRST rate, just rec'd and for sale by the subscriber

ALSO,

Paints & Dye Stuffs.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Sept. 1, 1837. tf 3

WILL be sold at Public Auction on the premises by virtue of a licence from the Probate Court for the county of Oxford on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of November next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, so much of the real estate of

JOSEPH LOTHROP,

late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, as will produce the sum of one hundred and forty dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges. The estate offered for sale is the homestead farm of said deceased, consisting of about twenty-two acres with the buildings thereon. Also the reversion of the widow's dower therein if necessary. Particulars and terms of sale made known at the time of sale, or on application to

H. H. HUTCHINSON, Administrator.

NOTICE,—FREEDOM.

THIS may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son, Spaulding Buck, his time until he is twenty one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself; I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

AUSTIN BUCK.

Attest—SARAH BUCK.

Norway, September 14, 1837. 3w8

NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT

TRUSS.

THE subscriber is aware that there is a number of kinds of Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using number of them himself, and from the testimony of others that have worn them, he was induced to believe that a Truss better adapted to the wants of that portion of the community that have the misfortune to have a Hernia or Rupture might be made, and by the help of a kind Providence he believes that he has been enabled to invent a Truss preferable to any other now known. It is decidedly the safest and easiest to wear; and is a secure barrier against the escape of the Viscera without in the least degree endangering the adjacent spermatic cord. From the credit that they have already gained in the last year where they have been used, and from the certificates of numbers who have been cured by wearing them, and from the recommendations of Surgeons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general approbation that the Truss has received for a number of miles around in every direction from this place, the subscriber can, with confidence, offer them to an enlightened public, believing that all that is necessary to secure for them in all places wherever they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit, is their use.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority—and that time will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss, to return it if he choose.

Persons at a distance can obtain a Truss to fit, by sending the number of feet and inches they measure round, and on which side the Truss is to be applied.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in his possession, are inserted below, and others sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, can be shown by his Agent.

Brattleboro, Sept. 1836. ISAAC THOMPSON.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Isaac Thompson, SIR—Having had occasion, during many years, to use Trusses for Hernias, for my patients and for myself, I am satisfied by examining and using yours, with Conical application, secured as it is by an ingenious adjusting Spring and Lock, is both easier to the wearer, and more likely to effect permanent cures, than any patent or other kind with which I have ever been acquainted, and with you, sir, and all those who need Trusses, all the success in the use of yours, which their excellent construction is calculated to effect.

Vernon, Dec., 1836. CYRUS WASHBURN, M. D.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—I have not forgot my promise I made to you when I bought the Truss, that if it did effect a cure I would send you a certificate. Now sir, I have the satisfaction in being able to send you a statement. In the month of March my Hernia became so bad I was unable to labor. Feeling some alarmed about my situation, I went up to Keene to see if Dr. Twitchel could do any thing to help me. On making my case known to him, he advised me to go to Brattleboro and get one of Thompson's Trusses—said it was the best he knew of, and thought I should receive immediate relief by wearing it. I made the application in March, and wore the Truss about eight weeks. On examining, I was satisfied that I was cured; but the Truss being easy to wear, I kept it on about four weeks longer, and then took it off and have had no occasion to wear it since. Respectfully yours,

Winchester, N. H. Sept. 1836. WM. CARLTON.

I hereby certify that on commencing haying this season, I was afflicted with a Hernia, which became so painful that I was obliged to quit work. I applied one of Thompson's Patent Trusses, with which I was enabled to labor daily, and found no more inconvenience in wearing it than in wearing my stockings. In three weeks I was perfectly cured, laid aside the truss and have had no recurrence of hernia since.

Brattleboro, Vt. Aug. 1836. G. A. HALE.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—The trusses go well, having sold five. You say in your note by Mr. Lewis, that if I have no objection you wish to make use of my name in your bills or advertisements. Now, Sir, as far as it is of use, you have it. Having tried several trusses of various kinds, found no relief. But putting one of yours on the first of April last, in four weeks was entirely cured, and have not had occasion to wear any since; and I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion they will, by the blessing of God, effect a permanent cure. Yours in haste,

Greenfield, Mass. Sept., 1836. L. M. ARMSDEN.

For Sale, at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW, Agent for the State of Maine.

Norway, January 2, 1837. 1f23.

DR. Wm. EVANS'

Camomile & Aperient Pills.

A prime article just received at the Oxford Bookstore.

June 27, 1837. tf 46

PURIFY THE BLOOD!

DR. HOFFMAN'S CELEBRATED

Vegetable Pills.

THIS celebrated medicine has been in use in Germany for a great number of years, by the most celebrated Physicians; and are pronounced superior to *any Family Medicine* ever introduced into that country, for the cure of dyspepsy, indigestion, jaundice, head-ache, heart-burn, sickness of the stomach, acidity, faintness, loss of appetite, flatulence, costiveness, piles, weakness of the limbs, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, slow bilious fever, stupor, and all those very afflicting complaints connected with difficulty of the digestive organs, and derangement in the functions of the liver, and all impurities of the blood.

The above PILLS were originally prepared by Dr. HOFFMAN, professor of *Materia Medica* in one of the German Universities, and used by him with wonderful success.

A Physician, in a letter addressed to a friend says, "I have much pleasure in subscribing to the efficacy of Dr. Hoffman's VEGETABLE PILLS, as I have experimentally tried them in upwards of five hundred cases, and always with wonderful success." The proprietors are in possession of numerous certificates of their virtues, but a simple trial will prove their best recommendation. Suffice it to say, that persons who have used them declare, that they would not be without them on any consideration. None are genuine unless signed "Stephen Thayer" in his own hand writing.—Price 50 cents a box.

Note.—Persons using the above Pills, will receive much aid by taking the "Grand German Restorative or Vegetable Bitters" three times a day in water or wine.

Great German Restorative or

Vegetable Bitters.

The above Bitters were originally prepared by the celebrated Dr. Hoffman, of the city of Cologne, in Germany, from whom the proprietors obtained the recipe, in Dr. Hoffman's own hand writing.

These Bitters have long been celebrated in Germany, for their peculiar virtues, which have induced the proprietors to introduce them into this country. For correcting the bile and restoring digestion, they are universally acknowledged to be superior to any thing of the kind ever offered to the public.

Prize, large bottles $1; small do. 50 cents.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, May 12, 1837. tf 40

GOLD PATENT

PREMIUM OVENS,

For Families, Boarding Houses and Hotels.

THE subscribers having purcased the right of making and vending this Oven, now offer it to the public, and respectfully invite all, to call and examine for themselves. The reputation of this oven is fully established in New York, Philadelphia, and various other places, both city and country. At the last Fair of the American Institute, by the use of principles previously secured by the Patentee, it was so improved, that on *actual experiment* and without *hesitation* it received the first Premium; altho it had to compete with one made SINGLE by a gentleman who had gained much celebrity for his improvements.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS OVEN OVER SINGLE ONES.

1st. *In Durability.* It is of Russia iron and double; the two being so locked together and braced in numerous places between the parts, that its strength is sufficient to sustain the weight of 600 pounds, and in the opinion of good judges will last 20 years

2d. *Economy.* The confined air, which occupies about the space of one inch between the two, is so perfect a non-conductor, that much less fuel is necessary.

3. *Uniformity.* The baking and roasting is even, and in weather of the extremest heat or cold *always* the *same.* Therefore, is not liable to the objections to single and reflecting ovens.

4th. *Pleasantness.* The external brightness of this remains from year to year.

5th, *Health and comfort.* It is used in the summer without heating those near it.

6th, *Economy united with Health.* As the heat escapes only at the bottom; it is sufficiently intense (by closing the fire place) to warm the feet of a circle of persons as well as by a kitchen fire, besides being always ready to bake, roast, boil or fry. NATHAN WINSLOW & CO.

May 11, 1837.

The above for sale by the subscriber who is agent for the article. W. E. GOODNOW.

Also,—SHEET LEAD, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &c. constantly on hand for customers,

Norway, June 3, 1837.

COLLECTOR'S SALE,---Fryeburg.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Fryeburg, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed to me for collection, for town and County taxes for the year 18 .7, and remain unpaid, as follows, viz:—

Non-residents' names if known.	Original Proprietors	Lot.	No. in Range.	Acres.	Value.	Tax.
David Badger, supposed owner,	Joseph Frye,	1	2	13	200	1 16
Owner unknown	John Chandler Jr.	46	4	103	412	2 03
Sup'd owner, Richard Russell	William Eaton	1-3	31	5	20	52
do do	do	1-3	27	3	11	57
Andrew Johnson upland and meadow,				25	150	77
Dudley Bean Codman land,				500	750	3 87
Owner unknown	1-3 John Charles		4	5	15	23
do	——— Evans,				7	21
do	Joseph Frye,		53	4	50	150
do	Moses Ames,		39	3	21	63
do	John Evans,		1	2	41	123
Smith & Dodge,	John Russell & Mark Stacy,		1 2	1 2	100	300
Owner unk. part of Buildings on the same occupied by Daniel Smith,	Samuel Osgood,		54	4	55	258
Owner unknown	John Webster,		12	5	20	90
do	do		40	4	35	140
do	Samuel Osgood,		3	2	42	168
Sup'd owner Robt. Gibson,	2 3-4 the Buck place,					5 0
Owner unk. meadow,	P. Eastman,		41		10	60
do by Isaac Pond,	Ezra Carter,		60	5	50	200
do do	H. Cady,		59		30	200
do	Wm. Eaton,		31	6		35
do	John Chandler Jr.		32	6		70
do	James Crement		34	6		30
do	Moses Ames,		35	6		20
Sup'l owner, Caleb Warren Jr.	Ezekiel Walker, 1-2			4		150
Owner unknown	John Evans,		22	5	50	50
do	Nathaniel Merrill,		6	1	17	51
do	Moses Ames.		4	1	15	45
do	Jos. Frye, part of		A	4	63,225	1 32

Unless said taxes with all intervening charges, are paid to me on or before Saturday, the third day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., I shall proceed to sell, at Public Auction at the Inn of Samuel Sawber, in said Fryeburg, so much of said land as may be necessary to discharge said taxes and charges.

JAMES HOBBS, Jr., Collector of Fryeburg for 1837.

Fryeburg, Oct. 14th, A. D. 1837. 3w11

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,——PORTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Porter in the County of Oxford and State of Maine that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned collector of said Porter for the year 1837 in their respective sums following, viz.

Owner's Names unknown.	No. of Range.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	Annual Value.	Interest.	Tax.	Highway.	Different.	Total.
				$	$	$	$	c.	$ c
	A	16	100	150	9,00	2,97			2,97
	"	17	100	100	6,00	1,98	6,24		8,22
	"	18	100	75	4,50	1,48	4,68		6,16
	"	19	100	100	6,00	1,98	6,24		8,22
	B	19	40	40	4,40	79	2,46		3,25
	C	18	100	160	6,08	1,98	6,24		8,22
	"	19	100	125	7,50	2,47			2,47
	D	14	135	135	8,10	2,67			2,67
	"	18	68	68	4,08	1,34	4,24		5,58
	E	16	100	150	9,00	2,97			2,97
	"	17	60	60	3,60	1,18	3,74		4,92
	G	4	50	50	3,00	99			99
	"	2	50	50	3,00	99			99
	"	7	70	50	3,00	99			99

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber on or before the Eighth day of February next, 1838, so much of said lands as will discharge the same will then be sold at Public Auction at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Porter at ten o'clock in the forenoon on said day.

IRA C CHASE, Collector of Porter for 1837.

Porter, October 9th, 1837. 3 10

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,——ANDOVER.

THE non-resident proprietors of the following described lots and parcels of land situated in said town were taxed in the bills committed to me to collect in the sums as follows:—

Henry Jones and others,—26 lots of land in common and undivided in that part of Andover known as the Kimball Male—all of said lots being in the first and second Ranges in said Kimball Male,

For the year 1836— Value, $1300 Tax, $18,26
For the year 1837— do $1300 do $15,60

James F Bragg,—Farm situated between the farms of Sylvanus Poor and Simon W. Gregg,

For the year 1836— Tax, $7,60
For the year 1837— do $6,60

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber on or before Wednesday, the third day of January A. D. 1838, so much of said land will be sold at Public Vendue at the Store of Silas D Gregg in said Andover, at eleven o'clock A. M. on said day as will discharge the same.

ROBERT HALL, Coll. of Andover for 1836 & 1837

Andover, Oct. 14, 1837. 3 10

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on Monday the twentieth day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the real estate of which Richard Peabody late of Canton, in said county, deceased, died seized and possessed.—Said estate consists of the Homested Farm of said deceased, containing about one hundred and twenty-five acres of valuable improved and unimproved intervale and high land, with buildings thereon; and comprises a part of Lots num's two twenty-two in the fifth Range—twenty-three and twenty-four in the fourth Range of Lots in said Canton west of Androscoggin River.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber or Samuel Peabody on the premises.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Admr. on said estate.

Hartford, October 18th 1837. 3w11

FUR CAPS.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber—worth from 75 cts. to $10,00 each

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Oct. 20, 1837. eptf1'811

Assignee's Notice.

DAVID O. HOLT, (late of Bethel,) having assigned to the subscriber his Notes, Accounts, and other Property, for the benefit of his creditors, this is to request and notify all persons indebted to him, by note or account, to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Notice is hereby give that three months are allowed to the creditors of said David O. Holt, to become parties to said assignment, agreeable to the provisions of a law passed April 1, 1837.

WM E. GOODNOW, Assignee.

Norway, Sept. 26, 1837. 3w8

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege.*

TERMS.—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or

R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 4?

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, Wood has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

Important Information!

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS, viz:

SCORFULA, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire Fever Sores, even when the bones are affected. White Swellings, Violent Eruptions after measles, Scurvy, Foul Festering eruptions, Pimpled and Carbuncled faces, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Scald Head, Ulcers; Venerable Taints when Mercury has failed, and *all disorders* arising from an impure state of the *Blood* and *Humors*—are assured that

DR. RELFE'S

Botanical Drops!

Continue Unrivalled, for the Prevention, Relief and Cure of all these complaints,—In proof of which, read the following

☞Remarkable cure of a case of 12 years standing.

Extract of a letter. Sir—"My leg, which before did not look like a human limb, is now healed up, (after resisting every other application for 12 years!) Previous to taking your Relfe's Botanical Drops, I had given up hope of relief."

Another Case. An Agent writes—"There is a person taking the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest advantage." He declares, to use his own words, 'Its doing wonders for him,' and is, as it were, 'snatching him from the grave.'

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable Medicine.

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR

The Piles!

One of the best and most thorough remedy known for this troublesome complaint. It has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other now in common use, in affording immediate relief, both from the disorder itself, and its accompanying symptoms of pain in the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, and digestion and other marks of debility.

Price $1 for both articles—Ointment and Electuary—or 50 cents when but one only is wanted.

*** None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH

CORNS!

WILL find in the use of the ALBION CORN PLASTER one of the most efficacious remedies known for that troublesome complaint, as hundreds and thousands can, and are ready to testify to its having answered a better purpose than any they had ever used. This application never causes the least pain, although it softens the Corn and draws it out by the roots. It gives immediate ease as soon as applied, and is as thorough as it is gentle in its effects.

REMARKABLE CURES!

☞A gentleman near Greenfield writes:—"It has cured a Corn, which for years had caused him inconceivable pain and trouble, (after trying various other remedies;) and having received such relief myself, I advise all, however obstinate the complaint, to make trial of the Albion Corn Plaster, and I have no doubt they will soon be as ready to express their gratitude as I am."

An Agent, in writing for a further supply of the Albion Corn Plaster, observes—"I have made sale of all you sent me, and find the article to be all it professes to be, as those who have used it find to prove it *the best article for corns they have ever met with.* Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

THE BRITISH ANTISEPTIC

Dentifrice!

Renders the teeth beautifully and permanently white, embellishes the enamel, removes the tartar arising from accumulations, usually termed offensive breath, prevents later decay, assists in ache, exterminates the scurvy from the gums, and imparts a most desirable sweetness to the breath.

☞An experienced druggest pronounces this Tooth Powder one of the best he has ever met with, either for sign or domestic. Price 50 cents.

☞*DR. RELFE'S PILLS*

For Females!

For *Obstructions, Debility, Hypochondria, Green Sickness, Giddiness and Palpitation of the Heart, Bad Digestion, Loathing of Food,* and *Pains of the Stomach.* The pills purify and promote a brisk circulation of the blood, when become sluggish and obstructed from the foregoing disorders, revive the regular habits of the unhealthy female, whose sickly and pale countenance becomes re-animated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy or Consumption, *when they must not be taken.* Price $1 50.

*** None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines" at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & CO., Paris-Hill, SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. No. 4, 12

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the whole of the real estate of David Abbott late of Rumford, deceased, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres of land, with House, Barn and Saw-Mill, situated on Concord River in Rumford, subject to the Widows dower in the same. Sale to be at the house of said deceased on Wednesday, November 22d, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Conditions made known at the time and place of sale. TIMOTHY WALKER, Admr.

Rumford, October 17, 1837. 6w11

Wheat Premium Blanks.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

All orders promptly attended to.

Sept 26, 1836

NOTICE.—This is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting Susanna P. Clifford, a Pauper of the town of Woodstock, on my account, as I am under contract with said town for her support during the current year,—and have made suitable provisions for the same, and shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOSEPH BRIANT.

Woodstock, Sept. 21, 1837. 3w7

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice that the connection in business heretofore existing between them under the firm of MIXER & SHACKLEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment if they would save cost

LEE MIXER,
EBENEZER G. SHACKLEY.

Norway, Sept. 19, 1837. 3w8

NOTICE—All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting ABIGAIL DILANO, a pauper of the town of Peru, as ample provision is made for her at my house in Peru, agreeably to my contract with said town for her support, I shall not pay any debts she may contract for support after this date

LIBERTY HALL.

Peru, Oct 4, 1837. 3 10

Almanacs for 1838.

ROBINSON'S ALMANAC for 1838, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, and for sale by the dozen, by W. E GOODNOW.

Norway-Village Oct. 3, 1837 tf

BRASS KETTLES.

A Prime assortment of BRASS KETTLES, just received and for sale by the subscriber—Cheap.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Oct. 2, 1837. tf8

Important!

TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

To the Editor of the Enquirer.

SIR—On the principle inculcated by the great and good Dr. Franklin, to diffuse as widely as possible every mean in our power to mitigate or soften the afflictions of suffering humanity, I feel it incumbent upon me to make known through the medium of your useful paper, that on reading therein an advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, for the cure of *Rheumatism,* I was forcibly impressed with a belief that it was calculated to remove the severe Rheumatic Affection to which I had been for seven or eight years subjected, sometimes almost depriving me of the use of my limbs. I accordingly procured a Bottle, and before I had used the whole of it, found very sensible relief. This increased my confidence in it, and led me to obtain another bottle, the use of which has completely removed the swellings and pains of my limbs, together with the cramp, and restored them to their wonted vigor.

I am respectfully yours,

GEORGE TAYLOR, Jr.

Hempstead, L. I., March 24th.

Persons suffering from the above complaint, and in despair of a cure from the failure of the various remedies they have used, are invited to make trial of this long and celebrated medicine which has in years past cured and relieved, as it is also now doing, thousands who had despaired of relief. Nothing but a fair trial can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled excellence. It is also one of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints, weakness, sprains, and chilblains. Price 50 cents.

☞None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, (sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY,) the where they are for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, Court street, Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale at the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. 13

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No 5 1w6p

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice, that the connection in business heretofore existing between them under the firm of SMITH & BENNETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm by Note or otherwise are notified to settle their demands with Levi Wheaton, Esq. in whose hands they are left. If said demands are paid within a reasonable time no cost will be charged

JONATHAN B. SMITH,
ANTHONY BENNETT.

Norway, Aug. 16th, 1837. 3w2

East Call.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Dea. JAMES M BUCK are requested to call and pay the same by the 25th of September next, or their demands will be left with an Attorney.

SIMEON NORRIS, Administrator.

Paris, July 24, 1837 3w3

SHELL COMBS!

A Prime assortment of SHELL COMBS, just received and for sale by the subscriber.

Also,—wrought Horn Combs

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Sept. 8, 1837

STOVES! STOVES!!

JUST received, and will be kept constantly on hand a good assortment of "The Improved Rotary," "Rotary Corn's" and the "Perfect Premium" COOKING STOVES, also, box Stoves, Ovens, Sheet Iron, Sheet Lead, Sheet Zinc, Stove Funnel, &c &c. Persons wishing to buy are invited to call W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Sept. 1, 1836 tf3

PAPER HANGINGS.

A new assortment of PAPER HANGINGS just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, July 11, 1837. tf

Particular Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Book account are hereby notified that a settlement must be had immediately—and all indebted by Note that a few of will be due by the first of August or at most per the same on or before that day, or they will be subjected to cost.

The subscriber is called upon loudly to pay his debts and therefore is obliged to call upon those indebted to him to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS, Jr.

South Paris, July 11, 1837. 3?

WHEAT PREMIUM BLANKS.

FOR sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

Sept 5, 1w37 W. E. GOODNOW.

Great Bargains in SHOES.

A PRIME assortment of Misses and Ladies Kid Slippers just received and for sale by the subscriber, from 75 cts. to $1 00 per pair Also, Morocco, Prunella, and other Shoes for Ladies and children, cheap.

Likewise, Gentlemen's Calf BOOTS, for $4 00 per pair, together with Shoes and Slippers proportionably cheap for cash.—Attend.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, June 27, 1837 3w3 tf46

SHOES! SHOES!!

A Prime assortment of Children's, Misses' and Boy's Calf and Kip SHOES just received and for sale by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village Oct. 6, 1837. 6?

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S

Aromatic, Ataxy & Headache

SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for relieving that trouble some disease, the Catarrh, and also Cold in the Head, and a Headache. It opens and promotes all obstructions in the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is presently free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and the immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable.—*Price, 25 cts per Bottle.*

DOCT. MARSHALL'S

Vegetable Indian Black

PLASTER.

THIS Plaster is recommended for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, and Tough Weakness in the Joints, Hands and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in Local Rheumatisms. If applied to the small of the back, it will cure the Kidney Complaint, and if applied to the neck immediately, it will cure the Quinsy. The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New York, who have tested its efficacy.—*Price, 25 cts per Box.*

DOCT. BENSON'S

VEGETABLE

JAUNDICE ELIXER.

For Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentary, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood

This ELIXER is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing JAUNDICE and Bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach Bowels, Skin, &c It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce a new and healthy action of the whole system, changes the skin in a short time after taking it, from a swarthy sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion.—*Price, 37½ cts*

All of the above just received and for Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 21, 1836. tf11

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A Good assortment. Traders and School Teachers supplied by the dozen on reasonable terms.

W. E. GOODNOW

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great and good Dr.
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ISSUE
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